WASHINGTON, D. C.

Circulation Statement.	
The circulation of The Times for the week November 9, 1991, was as follows:	ended
Sunday, November 3. Monday, November 4. Tucsday, November 5. Wednesday, November 6. Thursday, November 7. Friday, November 7. Friday, November 8. Satunday, November 9.	20,414 38,720 38,902 43,276 39,621 30,208 39,810
Total Darly average (Sunday excepted, 20,414)	259,681

Turkey's Settlement With France.

As we have been inclined to believe all along, it does not follow that because the Sultan has conceded all of the French demands, all of the war cloud in the Near East has been dispelled. M. Delcasse, it is true, has ordered Admiral Cailiard to leave Mitylene, but it is significant that, as our despatches indicate, the squadron has only been instructed to effect a change of base to the Island of Syra, which is a point of naval vantage quite as threatening to the Dardanelles and to Syria as the one

That the squadron should be ordered to Syra instead of home appears to be regarded in European chancelleries as something sinister. Such a view may be justified or not, but it is evident that uneasiness on account of the French demonstration against Turkey has not been entirely dispelled by the concessions of the Sublime Porte. The ways of Russian diplomacy, to a considerable extent, are past finding out. France, it may be safely assumed, has been acting with the consent of Russia, if not essentially as the latter's mandatory. What may be involved in the situation as to its future results and conse quences largely may depend upon the intentions of the Czar and his advisers.

It is possible to believe that France having gained some prestige, and fed the vanity of the Parisians, may be content and permitted by Russia to close the incident. On the other hand, in advance of the fact, the world is excusable in noting that a more opportune time for bringing the Near Eastern question to an issue hardly could be selected. England is hopelessly tied in South Africa, Germany possibly might be placated with promises of territory dealt with on the basis of expansion in the Balkans. Assuming those things, it would appear that France could be satisfied in Asia Minor, and that Russia might in the first decade of the Twentieth Century realize the dream of Peter the Great, occupy Constantinople, Church of St. Sophia, which Mehammed Christians might take the city again, in the brigands, which case they would want their

Football.

Already there have been serious accidents on the football field, and conservative people have made these the text of arguments against the game. It is undoubtedly necessary to guard with the utmost strictness against any form of foul play which can cause such accidents, and if the players keep their selfcontrol and refrain from "slugging," there is, after all, comparatively little danger in the game. It has done a great service to the modern college boy in and generally acts in a way that may surplus strength into some sort of discipline; for coolness, strength, and bravery, and a well-developed sense of fair play, are the absolute essentials of foot-

The main objection to the game in the minds of most of its opponents is its danger. But it must be remembered that without athletic sports in some fact remains that people do not.

that it takes up time and thought which | judgment of the court, should be given to studies. In answer The lot of that teacher in the future and their professors, to settle. The gen- pupil are above those of the teacher. eral public has no business with it. If football were a thing likely to prove other side, of course. There may have injurious to the majority of the students, mentally, morally, or physically, it would be different. The objection to inflict punishment with stick, ruler, or hazing, which was defended on much the same grounds as athletic sports, is that it inculcates wrong ideas of courage and fair play and that it is an ut terly irresponsible performance, with no rules and no limits, save those made by the students who happen to be engaged in it. Any recognized game is under strict rules, and the participarts in it are in the public eye and obliged to be have themselves according to law.

It is a significant fact that there is an increasing approval of football and other games among the faculty of nearly ev ery coffege in the land, and surely the men who have charge of the student day after day, and who are responsible for the reputation of their colleges ought to low whether athletics are doing harm or not. It is also to be remembered that the curriculum of the college has changed materially during the last hundred years. The amount of knowledge-which the graduate of 180 had would not tax the brain of the average freshman today. A hundred years ago the boy entered college at fourteen; now he goes to the high school at that age, is graduated at eighteen and enters college at an age when his great-grandfather was nearly or quite ready to begin the world. There is more and harder studying done in the college of today than ever in the days

story make the college curriculum of ets his work is getting a fair amount

If all we hear concerning the forthcon sper that will create world-wide in erest and live in the memory of men it is said by people who claim knowledge on the subject that the Message will include a vigorous recommendation for legislation on the subject of the trusts. President Roosevelt, it is reported, feels that a law should be enacted of the instructor, it seems as if the sensitive to take the part into consideration. "The merchants of an inland city like Rheims, with no port of entry, who know nothing about custom-houses, will not take the trouble to translate English let-

by the state of the present economic situation. The proposition is so equitable advance it, there is not a doubt that he would be encept and fair that it is difficult to see how it could be successfully opposed in Congress. If President Roosevelt should advance it, there is not a doubt that he would receive the plandits of the present economic situation. The proposition is so equitable advance it, there is not a doubt that he would receive the plandits of the people everywhere. But it is equally true that it would be fiercely antagonized by the legislative agents of many of the trusts. We do not say that it is the fact as to all of them, but in some instances it is certain that publicity would be dangerous if not fatal to the standing of corporations. We mean corporations more than summeted of the means that are summeted of the instructor, it seems as if the sent side the torouble to transfate English lets take the trouble to transfate English lets take the trouble to transfate English lets take the trouble to transfate English lets take the rouble to transfate English lets take the trouble to transfate English lets take the rouble to transfate English lets take the result of educations with the first the efforts of the board of educations and every way they can, and as intelligently as possible.

The Theory of Vibrations.

Some Boston scientists have porations. We mean corporations more han suspected of over-capitalization and of corrupt and dishonest promo tion, resulting in great fortunes for individuals who have made them by questionable if not fraudulent manipu lation at the expense of the public. We hope that the forecast of Presi dent Roosevelt's recommendation in this regard is correct. He could not do a more popular or worthy thing.

The Stone Case.

Considering the extreme and gratui tous favor which this country extended to Russia in supporting the Manchurian policy of the Czar in China, it was not improper for us to expect a courteous Bulgaria to secure the release of the ideas are incorporated. missionary, Miss Stone, who is held for ransom by Bulgarian brigands, agreeably to a policy of acquiring cash for the Macedonian revolution which Bul-garia favors. The fact that Prince Ferdinand and his Government are completely under Russian influence is too be placated with promises of territory somewhere, Austria and Italy might be dealt with on the basis of expansion in fering in our movement to procure the release of the captive is too apparent more an object of suspicion at the Chito require argument. Consul General Dickinson at Sofia, has done well to notify the Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that the United States will and display the Cross on Justinian's for any harm that may come to our II sealed up because, as he said, the to its meddling in the negotiations with captive citizen, which may be traceable

It is a peculiar case that we are compelled to handle. For present purposes we are only justified in considering the personal equation involved. Miss Stone has been abducted by Bulgarian subjects, and to save her from butchery at their hands we are obliged to utilize the charity of our people to pay for her surrender. The Bulgarian Government admits its inability to restore her to us, There is no alternative other than to pay the blood money and thereby to prevent her murder. But Bulgaria medium of the columbus landed after holding his famous colloquy with the natives: "Are you the Indians?" "Yes," said the, "Then was boxes and reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and solving in the Philippines. Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent of the Transport Service, San Francisco to Manila of Christmas boxes and reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and solving in the Philippines. Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent of the Transport Service, San Francisco to Manila of Christmas boxes and reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and solving in the Philippines. Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent of the Transport Service, San Francisco to Manila of Christmas boxes and reading matter which may be delivered there for officers and solving in the Philippines. Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent of the Philippines. Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent of the Transport Service, San Francisco to Manila of Christmas Park and Christopher. "Yes," said the, "Then the Philippines, Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent of the Transport Service, San Francisco to Manila of Christmas Park and Christopher. "Yes," said the, "Then the Philippines, Boxes should be consigned to Major O. F. Long, General Superintendent of the Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal. The mass of the Transport Ser It is a peculiar case that we are com-pelled to handle. For present purposes There is no alternative other than to withdrawn from Gandara Valley. If this is pay the blood money and thereby to true, it looks very much as if Lukban is prevent her murder. But Bulgaria med- | not anxious for the negotiations to begin dles, arrests persons supposed to be in | for it is quite certain that none will take negotiation with our Consul General,

The Bible says: "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!" From a merely personal enjoyed that of the will add one to the number. Meanwhile a merely personal episode, that of the General Smith is reported as declaring kidnapping of Miss Stone is rapidly that there must be no more surprises of growing to the proportions of an international issue

Stick Discipline in Schools.

In a Maine public school, not long ago form there is great danger of weak- the teacher took the liberty of punishnesses which later result in disease, and ing a bad boy by a few sharp strokes it is no worse to break a bone on the across the shoulders with her wooden football field than to become a dyspep- pointer. It is not claimed that the boy the for want of exercise. Of course, it was seriously hurt, but his father may be argued that people should take charged the teacher with assault and tame, its motive may be understood, but exercise enough to keep them well, battery, and she was fined five dollars its consistency is open to question.

Without the incentive of sport, but the and costs. The boy had been repeatedly it requires something more than substantial to the costs. disobedient and had defied her authori-Another objection made to football is ty, but that made no difference in the

to this it may be safely said that the will not be one which other educators young men who devote most of their have reason to envy. It is a problem time to sport would not study, in any as yet unsolved what she will do with case, any more than they do now. Those that boy when he chooses to misbehave students who want to study have just hereafter. She cannot punish him in as much opportunity to do so as they except by moral lectures, and few men owning a few vessels. American ever had, and if individual students are on the gridiron when they ought to be in their rooms digging out Latin translations or problems in geometry, that to suffer, for it has been clearly shown is a matter for them, and their fathers, that in that district the rights of the

There is something to be said on the been a rule in this school, as in some others newadays, that no teacher is to strap, and in that case her infraction of the rules by which she was suppose! to be governed would have to come under the notice of the school board. But twenty-five or fifty years ago the average parent would doubtless have told the refractory youngster that it served him right, for the teacher would not have punished him if he had be-

haved himself. There is a disposition among parents refrain from giving their support to the authority of the teacher. They discuss opportunity the merits of the latter where the chiliren can hear; they enquire minutely into cases of school discipline, and not infrequently take the pupils' side of it. and they take no particular pains to find out for themselves whether or not the teacher is competent. It is safe to say that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, at least, a teacher does not whip a child unless there is some reason for it, and that the cases in which any bodily harm is done to the child by such chastisement are extremely rare. Children on the playground, in their cough-and-tumble games, run ten times as much risk of hurting each other seriously as they do of being hurt in school by a severe beating. The real dangers of physical injury to school children are quite different. Sometimes

the fields of science, literature, and ing, or the school books are not suited to the child's understanding. In most day a complicated and marvelous public schools cases requiring severdiscipline are turned over to the head of the department, and this is a very good plan where it can be followed. It relieves the teacher of some worry and keeps the children as a rule in better

order. But in any case, it is to be deplored that the teacher has not more mora support from the community than she has in most cases. The problem of dissome cases by the known antagonism of the parents to some particular teachedge on the subject that the Message er, or their readiness to take the part

of the trying things about life on board a steamer, until one is used to it, and then the system seems to become so attuned to the vibration that it is rather pleasant than otherwise. If there is any way in which the disagreeable effects of the phenomenon can be annulled, many millions of travelers will have reason to be very grateful. They may not remember the name of the alleviates their sufferings, but they will ence, thus avoiding all commission call down blessings on his head, all in practice." men whose inventions have added to the comfort and safety of life at sea are unknown to the general public their only monument is the steamerreturn in connection with our efforts in the great floating hotel-in which their

We are told that Columbia University has offered the newly endowed chair of Chinese language and literature to Mr. Wu, who shortly will retire from the po-As it is said that he is about to nese court. However, if he accepts it

Chicago is ever in the van of progress such things. Her latest proposed adventure is to build a regular Western windy and packing-house city on the site

place on any such condition. There have gent leaders have surrendered without that the declaration will be made good,

The Mormon Church has Inaugurated a vigorous crusade against Masons, Odd Pellows, Knights of Pythias, and all se-cret fraternal orders, promising excom-munication to any of its members who adhere to or in future affiliate with them. As the Mormon Church itself is the most obnoxious example of a secret order ex-

dies to build up an ocean marine. France has been paying out such bounties for years, and still, according to the report of Consul General Mason, at Berlin, sh have six, without the payment of any sub-sidies at all. In truth, such payments ontribute but little to the upbullding of that condition seems to be rapidly upproaching.

Shines by Contrast.

Issues Are All New,

(From the Milwaukee Journal.)

(From the Editinore Sun.)

Party organs are a thing of the past. A paper that throws in its lot with a party or the managers of a party, accepting their dictation right or wrong, caused win that public confidence in the sincerity of its motives and its strictly newspaper character which in this day and time is the cornersone upon which any newspaper's welfare must be built.

Too Much to Expect.

(From the Pittsburg Times.)
It is plain from the talk of Lawyer Hanng that he would have caught and destroyed Cervera')
Best within about eighteen hours after sailing from Key West, but then it is rather hard to expect Schley to measure up to such an extraor-

The Ohio Legislature.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) Chairman Dick was quick to send a despatel o Senator Foruker election night congratulating of knee-breeches and cocked hats, the seats and desks are not suitable to though the early graduates of Harthough the early graduates of Harthough the size of the pupils, or the schoolroom yard and Yale did use Latin at their is not well ventilated or lighted, or

eals. The tremendous developments there is no playground worth mention- HOW TO GET TRADE IN FRANCE. An American Consul Says Agents

Must Be Sent There. following report just received from William A. Prickett, the United State

etters with, I am sure, very little definiobstacles to transacting business with the foreign merchants by correspondence. The difference in the money, in the measurement

French language, and carrying samples of your goods."

"He who would sell goods in this age of competition must do so by soliciting trade—that is to say, he must have competent agents to send directly to the buyer, or he must pay a commission to an agent who has the equipment to do so.

"The merchants of the United States who have established a trade in France have accomplished it by opening general agencies at important points; and these merchants, who are doing a large business, will not sell goods except through their agents.

THE PASSING OF THE SWORD. Soldiers Claim That Its Use Should A Naval Officer May Be Sent in the Be Abolished.

officers consider it as probabl that the ornate swords worn in the ser s a part of a soldier's equipment.

Hand-to-hand encounters are thought to have passed away with the advent of smokeless powder and modern small arms. The cavalry may continue to use the sword, but there are so few reasons for retaining it as an implement of war-

CHRISTMAS BOXES FREE. Orders Issued in Regard to Presents

for Soldlers in Orient.

An order has been issued by the War Department authorizing the forwarding in Cuba upon which Columbus landed after holding his famous colloquy with the natives: "Are you the Indians?" be delivered there for officers and soldiers in the Philippings.

TURPINTINE AND RESIN. Enormous Increase in the Value of the Products in America.

tent of the turpentine and resin industry in this country, according to the latest census returns, was made public today by the Director of the Twelfth Census, ompared with the status of the industry

1999—Number of establishments, 1,502; eapital, \$11,832,845; wage-earners, average number, 41,864; total wages, \$8,396,632; mis-cellaneous expenses, \$456,081; cost of ma-terials used, \$5,196,596; value of products, 500-24 885.

\$20,244.888.

1890-Number of establishments, 670; capital, \$4,602,375; wage-earners, average number, 15,265; total wages \$2,905,547; miscellaneous expenses, \$135,662; cost of materials used, \$2,874,693; value of products, \$8,-077,579.

ANOTHER YALE CELEBRATION. Two Hundredth Anniversary of the

Establishment of the College. SAYBROOK, Conn., Nov. 11.-Yale cele-brated another bi-centennial today, the 200th aniversary of the establishment of the college at this town, midway between New Haven and New London, being ob-

On November 11, 1701, the corporators or "undertakers," of the school met here and, receiving the charter just granted by oulder from the Northern hills has bee

Church.

The commemorative address was delivered in the Congregational Church of the town at 2 o'clock by Prof. Franklin B. Dexter, of Yale, Other short addresses were delivered by President Haddey, of Yale; ex-President Timothy Dwight, of the university; Prof. George H. Fisher, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichelf, senior member of the Yale Corporation. The Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart, of Sayisrook, spoke, representing the townspeople of the giving of the site and the tablet to Yale.

(From the Batimore Sun.)

The quaint saying of little folk furnish an abundant supply of amosing anecdotes. A Battimore woman, an Episcopolian, relates the following story, which also solciares is outhentie:

"Mrs. J.—, of Georgio, a relative of a peofairment bishop of the Episcopal Church, had a little daughter, who had just begun to attend school. Mrs. J.—— was herself a devoid Episcopolian, and her little one had been carcilly trained.

"One day the child returned from school almost in tears. She said a little Jewish girl in her class had freated bee badly, and she began to speak slightingly of lar as almate's care, when her mother raid retrainingly:

"Mr dear, you mish with 1 to the large when her mother raid retrainingly:

"Mr dear, you mish with 1 to the large the could reserve the large training the raid retrainingly:

"Mr er moment's siech thought the child repided in a tone in which learner and regret were equally blended:

"Oh, mamma, I diele's large that. For yo

LEADING CHEMISTS TO MEET.

Important Topics to Be Discussed by Experts.

ssociation of Official Agricultural Chen lay, November 11, to Saturday, No mber 16, inclusive. On Thursday even g. in the quarters of the Cosmos Club association will hold, in conjunction Myers, a prominent chemist, who dies

The following order of business will b observed: The president's address, L. L. Van Slyke, Geneva, N. Y.; report on ni trogen, W. R. Perkins, Agricultural Cel Mississippi; report on potash, C. I. Jare, Auburn, Ala., report on phosphoricid, H. K. Miller, Lake City, Fla., report on soils, M. E. Jaffa, Berkely, Cal., report n ash, G. S. Fraps, Raleigh, N. C.; re-ort on foods and feeding stuffs, W. H. rug, Washington, D. C.; report on dairy products, J. A. LeClere, Geneva, N. Y. report on sugar, E. E. Ewell, Washington C.; report on tannin, W. K. Alsop, New York city; report on insecticides, Louis A. Voerhees, New Brunswick, N. J.; re-

ood adulteration has been given to one can, but on account of the great amount f work entailed in covering this extenfield, the report will this year b will consider the various phases of

Meat and fish, W. D. Bigelow, Wash-Fats and oils, not including dairy prod-cts or their substitutes, L. M. Tolman, Vashington, D. C. Cereal products, A. McGill, Ottawa, lofter. fants' and invalids' foods, H. W. Wi y.
Saccharine products, including confec-onery, A. E. Leach, Boston, Mass.
Vegetables, canned, dried, or otherwise reserved, L. S. Munson, Washington Spices and condiments, A. L. Winton, w Haven, Conn. Vinegar, William Frear, State College, passylvania

'lavoring extracts, A. S. Mitchell, Mil-ukee, Wis, ruit products— L. M. Tolman and L. Munson, Washington, D. C. ermented and distilled liquors, N. D.

Preservatives, W. M. Allen, Raleigh, N. C. Dyes, L. M. Tolman, Washington, D. C. Tea and coffee, W. H. Allen, of the chool of Practical Science, Toronto, Can-Cocoa, F. T. Harrison, London, Ont.

AT THE SUBLIME PORTE.

Interest of Shipbuilding.

sh Government the advantages in this

The suggestion has been made by one of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, in charge of the Naval Intelligence Office, under whose di rection all foreign naval attaches from this Government are placed. The idea is the result of a contract given the Cramps for building a Turkish cruiser, and with a naval officer stationed at the Porte to advance before the authorities the advantages obtaining here for building vessels it is believed that Turkey might be induced to build several vessels at American shippards.

On paper the Turkish fleet appears formidable, but it is well known among all foreign Governments that in the entire navy there is scarcely a ship capable of a long cruise. The Turkish authorities have recently been considering the advisability been considering the advisability this Government are placed. The idea i

Some Items of Expense Attached to the Sport.

More than most others, hunting men are bewaiting the rise in prices forced on us by the war. Hunters can usually be each. Good seasoned beasts, too, which, after a summer of ease, are fit for an-An important bulletin, showing the ex- the master of fox-hounds-commonly

to nine really good animals, which, if he is a middle-weight, will cost him about

£140 apiece in the "provinces."

If he is taking over a pace in the flat county of central England known as the 'shires" he will need a better and faster stam; of horse, for which he will pay £170 to £180. Of course, he has to buy mounts, 100, for the huntsman, whippersin, and all the hunt servants. Each horse ummer two feeds of grain daily. The regular cavalry allowance for a horse is 12 pounds of hay, 10 pounds of oats, and pounds of straw daily. This costs, if

s pounds of straw daily. This costs, if bought in large quantities, 10s. to 12s. a week, for each horse during summer and about 18s. in winter. Put the amount at £40 a head for twenty horses, and the total is £50.

Wages are the next most important item. The huntsmann gets about £120 a year, the first whipper-in £50, the second £60. Grooms and second horsenen get £1 a week, and all get houseroom, firing, and clothes. The M. F. H. must expect to spend at least £20 a year on each man's clothes. Frequently this amount is doubled. There we also generally a couple of feeders to look after the hounds, who get about 18s a week cach. The wages of the staff necessary will probably run to £500 a year, and clothing £200.

To buy a pack of hounds ready made is a most expensive business. To hunt three days a week it is necessary to have at least fifty couples of hounds. If you wish to buy these ready trained, and old enough to begin work at once, you will probably have to pay £1,000 to £1,200. The best method is to purchase drafts from other kennels. The price per couple of such heands will be about £5 5s; though if you want them from a fast and fashlonable pack, you will pay double that money.

Hounds, as well as horses, must be fed.

ionable pack, you will pay double that money.

Hounds, as well as horses, must be fed. Meal is the chief stuple, and it costs £20 a ton. A pack of fifty couples will get through nearly twenty tons of meal in the year, costing about £300, and requirellso seven or eight horse or cow carcasses a menth. For these you must expect to pay £3 apiece, making a total of £500 a year.

and this will add another £80 a year to expenses.

Estdes all this, there is the question of compensation to the farmers across whose land the hunt has ridden. His crops are ridden over, his fences damaged, his gates left wide open. Turf-cspecially when low-i, ing and wet—is cut into a quagmire by cundreds of hoofs. Winter wheat, two, and fleids of roots, are sometimes badly injured. Some hunts have to pay as much as £500 to £700 a year in compensation for such damage. There is also a regular fund for compensating farmers for poultry taken by foxes. This will perhaps be covered by £120 a year.

Exclusive, then, of any initial expenses, and putting aside such minor expenses as tips, repairs, soddlery, sationery, and travelling the future master must be prepared to spend £2,500 a year for writing M. F. H. after his name—London Leader.

PASSING OF THE VERMONT.

An Old Dockmaster Who Saw the Vessel Launched.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Old salts grow ed about the eyes when talking about ne probable fate of the old receiving work her own cradle in the mud where

ne now lies. Since the Columbia-took the place of the ld receiving ship the question of the old hip's fate has been much discussed. She was taken around into Whitney Basin,

It was first thought the old hulk would make an interesting museum. One enter-prising Coney Islander wanted to rescue

One man, pained to learn of the prob-ble fate of the Vermont, was John Mc-Hilvrey, the veteran dockmaster of the nty-nine years old, and witnessed the unching of the Vermont aunching of the Vermont in 1849. When seen at his home, 107 Summit Street, the ther night, Mr. McGilvrey said:

"So the old Vermont is to go? Well, that is the way. Time and the elements dace a limit on all things, but ships in particular. I was present the day the Vermont was launched at the Charles-town Navy Yard. That was in 1849, and have outlived it, for I am past seventy-

"You see, the town of Medford, just outside of Boston, was a great ship-oulding centre and it became a regular toliday when the Vermont glided into vermont in those days was considered of great importance in the shipping world. She was a fire ship, but was never fully rigged. Until the civil war was well under way only her lower nasts had been stepped, and she still lay it Charlestown. Then it was decided to end her to Beaufort. Only enough spars are rigged to enable her to be handled of the beet sogar industry. There are 751 newspapers and periodicals in Sweden, including fifty-two dailies. Stockhoin has twelve dailies, seven published in the morning and five in the evening, which is a large number for a city of 20,000 miabifants. It is estimated that the value of land along rural delivery routes has increased from \$2 to value in the work too, there is an other value in the second control of the beet sogar industry. There are 751 newspapers and periodicals in Sweden, including fifty-two dailies. Stockhoin has twelve dailies, seven published in the morning and five in the evening, which is a large number for a city of 20,000 miabifants. It is estimated that the value of land along rural delivery routes has increased from \$2 to value in the beet sogar industry.

ere rigged to enable her to be handled der canvas. The rought of the brooklyn Navy Yard, and I spresent when the splendid white stick for her new rudder was dog of the ground. The rudder was naken South and shipped at sea. After the war the Vermont was under the Brooklyn Navy Yard and led into a receiving ship.

"After the war the Vermont was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard and turned into a receiving ship.
"There is a large amount of copper in the old hulk, and this can be had by burning her on shore. It is a curious fact that when a ship burns everything falls inward except the quarters. In this way little trouble is experienced in getting the metal in her. I remember down in Bermuda many years ago there were four English war vessels used as prison ships. One of them, the Midway, was sold to a man named Tupper, who bought it for old junk. I built a railway down to the water's edge, and the Midway was hauled high and dry. Then she was burned, and Tuppar made a soug sum from the copper he got out of her. Now this can be done with the Vermont, and I guess whoever secures her will be fortunate. But it is too bad to see these old relies go. As an object lesson they mean much to the great progress we have been making in shipbuilding."

KING EDWARD ARRESTED. ed in Illinois.

The visit to Canada of the present heir the American tour of the father of th these incidents was the arrest and fin then, for a violation of a Sunday law while on a hunting trip in Will county, near the village of Wilmington, Ill. He was arrested by Cel. C. M. Hammond, an near the village of Wilmington, Ill. He was arrested by Cel. C. M. Hammond, an attorney, now in Sait Lake City, taken before Justice James L. Young, and fined 33

The Prince was under the guardia ashim, the prince was under the guardia ashim.

before Justice James L. Young, and fined 33

The Prince was under the guardia ship of Lord Lyons, and the two made a hunting and lishing trip to 'Vilmington, some fity miles south of Chicago, on the Kankaice River, a locality then visited by numerous hunters from Colicago and Canada on account of the plentifulness of the game and fish. Colonel Hammond was proprietor of a livery stable at Wilmington, and in such capacity took the royal party into the surrounding country several days on quali shooting expeditions.

The young prince enjoyed the sport hugely, and when Sunday came he went to the station and said to Colonel Hammond: "I would like to go out today. I want to get at those qualis again." When told that violations of the law for hunting on Sunday were sometimes prosecuted in that locality, the Prince asked the extent of the punishment. The Prince was informed that it would probably be a fine of from \$1.50.

after a summer of ease, are fit for abother hard season's work. Last April the master of fox-hounds—commonly known as "M. F. H."—on the lookout for bargains to fill his stables against the coming winter found prices up 10 to 20 per cent.

The man who is about to take charge of a pack of foxhounds must be prepared to spend a lump sum of £2,000 on his horses. He will need for himself a stud of five to nive really ground ariginals, which if he volume. The Prince was a total of 5,451 graduates and 28,431 through the a fine of from \$3 to \$5, whereupon he said to Mr. Hammond: "Well, hitch up and I'll take the chances." The trip was made, and resulted in a pleasant and successful day, with a good-sized bag of game.

On the following morning Elias Kimball, who was somewhat of a hunter himself, and 13 celectic and nandescript. A ratio of one melical school to approximately every 250,600 go. Jatino. Great Britain has one to the complaint before Justice James L. Young.

A Philadelphia man tells this story on himself:

o the company found.

Robert Thompson was constable, but on account of the acquaintance between Colonel Painmond and the Prince he deputized Colonel Hammond to make the arrest. Young Albert Edward appeared to enjoy the affair, and went willingly before the court in the town hall, which was filled with anxious sightseers to witness.

better but usual re-more damage?"

A fine of \$3 was imposed, but the costs were remitted. The Prince handed the justice \$5, but refused to take the proferred change, and after the court was dismissed he invited the crowd to the Exchange saloon, where all drank to the health and at the expense of England's future. King.

health and at the expense of England's future King.

"The affair was a pleasant one," said Colonel Hammond, "and was enjoyed by no one more than the young Prince himself, but Lord Lyons was exceedingly angry and seemed to consider that the dignity of the nation had been trifled with. This was over forty years ago," continued Colonel Hammond, "and most of the parties who took part in it are dead. The Prince, as I remember him, was a well-built, good-looking young man, and an excellent-shot. He enjoyed the trip to the fullest extent, was affable and agreeable to all whom he met, and made many friends and admirers during his short and eventful stay in Wilmington,"—Chicago News.

CURRENT HUMOR.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

Unreasonable. (From the Baltimore American.)

"John is so unreasonable," said Mrs. Much-xedd. "Why, would you believe it? He talked ust dreadfully because I wanted to give a little party in celebration of the fifth anniversary of my divorce." Looked Bad for Si.

Far Away. (From the Philadelphia Press.)
"It is feared now," said the Britisher, "their troops in South Africa may be attacked by

"Injun Summer."

(From the Atlanta Constitution.) Here is a Georgia bey's composition on "In-

Here is a Georgia bey's composition on "Inlian summer:"
"Injun summer is the best season of the year,
'ept swimmin' time. The days are so still yeatin hear dad swearin' two miles off, as well as
every lick ma bits him with the broomstick. The
reason it is called injun summer is because they
inn't no Injuns in it, 'ept them dad sees when
he comes home from the store with two gallons of
upple brandy an' says he reckons he knows who
is best of the household, an' no woman on earth
can tule him. Let us all be thankful for linjun
summer an' be good till after Christmus."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

New York State farmers are buying potatoes for heir own consumption, a situation unheard of

According to the latest report the fraternal or anizations of this country and Canada contain 722,076 members.

American dealer has reduced the price of Rouen, France, in one year from 300 frances

Canada's forests are found to be equal to sup-plying the world with pulp wood alone for 840 ears, on the basis of 1,500,000 tons of manufac-tured pulp a year.

When the dismantling of the Posen fortifications completed the land which they covered will be purchased from the German Empire by Prusia for 11,250,000 marks.

The Queen of Spain likes good music, and dur-g her residence at San Sebastian, in summer, ever falls to invite Sarusate to her palace for me private soirees.

A White Cloud (Mo.) man was seen on the freet carring a rusty stovepipe. Another fel-ow kicked the stovepipe, and out tumbled several hickens the man was making way with. The mining of phosphate rock is one of the important industries in Florida and South Carolina, and it amounts to 1,500,000 tons a year, valued at 85,380,000 at the point of production.

The British black rat, almost entirely externated during the last hundred years by the bee Norwegian rat, is carefully protected and p served on an estate at Greeniess, Montgomery Prince Henry of Reuss, in Germany, pardons

all the boys and girls convicted of any wrong-doing in his small dominions provided the par-ents flog them in his presence. There seems to be no longer any doubt that Italy will, within a few years, turn from a sugar-

importing to a sugar-exporting country. The past two seasons have witnessed a remarkable de-velopment of the beet sugar industry.

ets, 1,655 musicians, 840 engineers, and 633 mem-ers of the staff, making a total effective fighting orce of 30,114. Of these 6,891 are cavalry and ,432 artitlery. Belgium, trade statistics just issued show that turing the nine months of the present year the ncrease of imports over the corresponding period of last year is 2 per cent. There is, however, a light fulling off in the exports, amounting to 2.

The admission rate for alcoholism in the army as a whole during the year 1909 was 15.34 per thousand of strength as compared with 14.49 in 1899 and with 28.67, the mean annual rate of the decade 1889-98. Troops serving in the United States during the past year had 22.45 admissions per thousand of strength.

The acclimatization of the Scotch grouse in Si-

he Eiffel, has proved so successful that in the The Tunbridge Wells municipal telephone sysem, which is the first of its kind in England, is

show that the total number of subscribers to the It is said that the world's almond crop, excluive of California and Arizona, will amount this

nhabited by Russian Jews. Its capacity was 150

Another bird, believed to have been is the California condor, twice as large as the onder of the Andes. Its length was

There was a total of 5,451 graduates and 28,431

A Philadelphia man tells this story on himself: in the Philippines, is on the way to join her hus

All mills in Japan run day and night and change hands at noon and mismight. The visat-majority of millworkers are children, who work: It hours at low wages. In one mill at saka, 2,699 workers are under 15 years of uge and op-reate only 3,700 spindless. In this country 200 per-ons operate the same number. Take a Lowell mill of 4,061 looms, and 122,000 spindles, which are operated by 700 males and 1,500 females. In Japan it would take 12,600 persons to do this work.

Machinery has done much to emancipate the farmer. In the old days he plowed his land with an ox-team, sowed his grain broadcast by hand, and covered the seed with a brush; it took him ten to twelve hours thus to prepare an acre. The wide-avacke Western farmer of today attaches to, a traction engine half a dozen gangs of four plows cach, with a seeder and harrow to each gang. As the engine moves forward it leaves a trail twenty feet wide of land sowed ready for the harvest. One man's work thus is worth that, of twenty by the old methods.

There is a demand in Hungary for Florida prepared palms, according to a report from Buda-pest. These handsome but deceptive ornaments

Liverpool has the biggest warehouse in the world. It is built beside the docks, and is in-ended to house the imports of tobacco which

The cost of harvesting wheat on the Pacific

has always been known for earthquakes, and there have been shocks there so recently as 1880 and 1888. The worst earthquake in recent years was at Colchester, in 1884, when £10,000 worth of damage was done, and a fund opened for the relief of sufferers. In 1275 Glastonbury Abbey was badly injured by an earthquake, and in 1890 the Temple Church and St. Paul's Cathedral suffered much industry from the same cause. The last sheek of any importance was on December 17, 1894, when there was an earthquake in Gloucestechire, which was felt all down the Thames and 1898. The worst earthquake in recent years